DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Judge Manly's Opinion.

The following is the Opinion of Judge MANLY, dissenting from the Opinion of Judge Pearson, in the cause of KESLER *vs*, BRAWLEY, which we published a few days since:

KESLER *vs*. BRAWLEY.

Not concurring in the opinion of a majority of the Court, I will state briefly the reasons of my non-concurrence.

The military bill of February 1864, under which the service of the Petitioner is claimed, prescribes the term of service "*for the war*," too plainly and positively, to admit of abridgement by implications, in favor of any person embraced within its provisions.

The part of the bill directly bearing upon the question, is the first section, and is in the following words: "That from and after the passage of this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, for the war."

Here, manifestly, all persons between the ages of 17 and 50, are declared to belong to the military force of the country, for the war. That the Congress, in this conscription of persons was regarding them as a class, seems to be probable. A proper exegesis of the statute, according to the view which I take of it, requires this concession. But it does not follow that a continuous application of the law to the class, would enlarge or let out any one embraced within its *folds*. The obligation to serve under it, is not during their *continuance in the class*, but *during the war*.

A prescribed age is an anomalous and novel limitation to military service. For a term of years, for the war, or for an expedition, is more usual and convenient. In our country, where there is no provision of law for keeping a register of births, and where consequently these records are very irregularly kept, and in most cases soon lost or destroyed, there is no fact more liable to controversy, and which may be affected by a greater variety of proof, than the age of a person. How are questions of age to be determined? It will not do to make them depend upon the allegations of soldiers, or the will of the commanders; and it follows that some tribunal must be established and sit daily, to adjudicate cases as they arise. In the beginning, when enrolling men for service where time and opportunity is afforded for investigation, questions of age are found sufficiently vexatious and troublesome. In the midst of campaigns, such investigations would be utterly impracticable.

My inference is, that Congres could not have intended to prescribe such a limit to the service of the Senior Reserves; as I think it did not.

The true and reasonable interpretation of the law then is, that it places in the military service of the Confederate States, all persons within the prescribed ages, *for the war*. There is no other interpretation that will give the ordinary signification to the words used.—And as the intention of this, as well as all other laws on the subject, is to raise an army for full and complete service in the field, it is believed to be within the purview of the law, "that from time to time, as the Junior Reserves arrive at the age of 18, they may be classed for general service." When once so conscripted and classed, there is no provisions of the law, and no rule of the military service, I take it, whereby they become entitled at any time to be subordinated or discharged, except for disability.

The fifth section of the bill (17th Febuary) has been referred to as throwing some light on the question before us. I perceive but little in it to aid us. It seems to be an instance not unfrequently occurring in legislation where a proviso is made, to emasculate completely the section or part of the law to which it is appended—that is all.

In the law of the 16th of April, 1862, authorizing the President to call into service persons between the ages of 18 and 35, it is provided that the President may call those thereafter arriving at 18; and when called, all should serve their full term. The two acts—that of April, 1862, and the one now before us—have accomplished, in my judgment, the same objects by different words. The same necessities were upon the country, and it is proper to presume that similar provisions of law were intended to be made to meet them. The two laws were probably constructed by different minds, and hence the difference of language. The intent seems to have been the same, and the comprehensive and forcible nature of the words used in the act of February last, are sufficiently explicit to declare such intent.

The words "for the war," or any similar words in any other connexion in the section, might be of ambiguous import; but in the *connexion in which they stand*, they prescribe a term of service, as already stated, too plainly to be mistaken, and which I do not feel at liberty to abridge, from anything which I find of apparent inconsistency in the law, or from any consideration of public policy.

My opinion is, that the Petitioner is rightfully under the control of the military authorities, and is not entitled to discharge.

M. E. MANLY.

General Baker still holds Washington for the present, though it is well understood that of course the fall of Plymouth necessarily endangers that of Washington. The General has retreated no further than he has been compelled to do. An efficient force occupies the pass at Jamesville, and Fort Branch, at Hamilton, bristles with defiance. General Baker has established his headquarters at Williamston, where doubtless he will remain until quiet and security is once again restored to the unfortunate residents of that section of the State.

From a deserter who came in from the fleet shortly after the fall of Plymouth, we learn that all the prisoners who were captured in Plymouth were handcuffed and taken aboard one of the gunboats to be transported North. He also informs us, that the gunboat, the *Commodore Hull*, was severely damaged by our artilley, and that the *Oswego*, on which he was aboard, had been several times struck, though not materially hurt. It is the intention of the Yankees, he declares, to send a brigade to Plymouth to garrison the town, and this fleet is to co-operate with other vessels shortly, in the capture of Wilmington.—We merely mention these statements of this deserter, intending that our readers may attach to them what importance they please.—We ourselves have not been "born in the woods to be scared by an owl."—*State Journal.*

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 242.

From the Columbia South Carolinain.

Scheme of Currency and Finance.

The following scheme is submitted for the examination and consideration of all who desire a currency approximating to specie in its purchasing or market value, and who think it right and wish that the obligations of the Government should be measured by the real values it receives in exchange therefor, so far as it is practicable:

CURRENCY.

1. A new currency, limited in amount to two hundred millions of dollars, to be issued, under a pledge that no other or further issue of currency shall be made by the Government, during the war, save so far as it may be necessary to re-issue the present currency, in payments on bonds and contracts already outstanding—the notes to be made payable in *corn, wheat, flour or cotton, at their specie value during the war*, and on the restoration of peace in coin; and to be receivable for all dues to the Government, and fundable in five per cent. bonds at par.

2. Offer to the holders of the present currency to exchange the proposed currency for it, at the rate of *one dollar for five*, to retire the currency now in circulation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

3. Appropriate the new currency not required for retiring the old on the basis of exchange proposed, to the expenses of the Government: authorize receipts to be given for supplies needed by the Government, with *an obligation to return the supplies with interest in kind after the restoration of peace*; continue the tithing tax, and levy a tax, to be paid in the proposed currency, for the probable balance required by the Treasury for the next year, which it is supposed will not exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. For any deficiency in the Treasury, order a sale of five per cent. bonds, and secure their payment by pledging duties on exports.

BONDS.

4. Restrict the future issues of bonds to those bearing five per cent. interest, and make the interest payable in notes of the proposed new issue of currency during the war, and after the restoration of peace in coin. Pledge a duty on the future exports of the country, for the payment of the bonds hereafter issued, and make them payable at twenty years, from the 1st day of January, 1865. Authorize the conversion of the bonds already outstanding, *at the pleasure of the holders*, into bonds of the proposed new issue, at some equitable scale of exchange securing to the holders of the old bonds, equivalents in the new bonds at par for the real values paid by them for the old bonds; and provide that interest on the old bonds while still outstanding, be paid in the present currency as heretofore.

NOTE.—In proposing the foregoing scheme, it is believed that the obligation and ability of the Government to meet any demand for our agricultural staples, which would be made by the holders of the proposed currencey, will at once give the notes the purchasing power or exchangeable specie value of those staples in market. Thus a ten dollar note would buy whatever could be obtained in exchange for ten dollars worth of corn, wheat, flour or cotton, at specie value.

The purchasing or market value thus attaching to the notes, compared with that of the present currency, being largely in excess of five to one, the interest of every holder of the present currency would point to the exchange of it for the proposed currency, as indicated in the second section of the scheme proposed.

At the reduced prices of supplies under the proposed currency, in connection with the tithe, and the amount of supplies which it is believed producers would furnish and receive in exchange therefor the obligation of the Government to return with interest in kind, it is thought that the tax of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars suggested, and that portion of the proposed currency not required, for retiring the old, would prove a sufficient supply for the Treasury for the ensuing year, without resorting to a sale of bonds.

The 4th section contemplates the permanent debt of the Government to bear but five per cent interest; suggests what is believed the best means of securing its payment; and proposes an equitable plan for the conversion of the bonds now outstanding into the five per cent. bonds, without loss to the holder of anything on the real or specie values he invested in the old bonds, leaving the conversion entirely voluntary with the holder, and the interest on the old bonds, if he prefer to retain them, to be paid him, as now, in the present currency. This section is not necessarily embraced in a scheme for a currency, but is appended to complete the plan of finance, and because it is believed that the present is the best time, both for the Government and the holders of the old bonds, to perfect the plan of conversion of bonds suggested.

The proposed currency, so far as corn, wheat and flour are concerned, if established, would at once do away with one of the chief evils under which the country has been and yet is laboring—that of having two prices for the main necessaries of life, one for the Government and another for the people—and place the prices of all other agricultural and manufacturing productions of the country at their relative value they bear to corn, wheat, flour and cotton, represented at specie prices by the notes.

The whole plan, so far as the proposed currency is involved, could be put into efficient operation without the employment of an additional officer or agent, save at a few points, where it would be necessary to provide for large demands on the notes. Post commissaries and quartermasters, scattered, as they are, all over the country, could be authorized to meet the demand on the notes made in limited quantities by the people for consumption, and in a very little while, the people, finding the faith of the Government was kept in prompt payment of the notes, would relieve the commissaries and quartermasters, by selling to each other and receiving the notes at par for specie prices.

It is in the power of the Government to issue and sustain the currency suggested, and it is due by the Government to the people, who have so long and so patiently suffered under the infliction of the existing system of finance, that the *best* currency the Government can issue should be furnished them; and the question is gravely submitted, whether there be anything else of general exchangeable value, save our agricultural staples, which the Government can control and wield in sufficient quantities to furnish a basis of convertible paper currency for the country.

The details of legislation necessary to carry out the scheme need not be suggested, save possibly it may be well to say that the Government should reserve the option to itself to pay other articles named in the notes, with a limitation in favor of the holder of notes making a demand on them for his own or his family's consumption. The scheme is submitted by the writer under a sincere conviction of its feasibility and its availability for relieving the financial difficulties in which we are involved, both as indivuals and as a nation, so far as they are remediable. He solicits for it a fair and full examination, desiring, if it possess not the merit he conceives attaching to it, to learn the fact. If a better can be devised—one giving assurance of placing in the hands of the people a more valuable circulating medium, and of enabling the Government to compass its wants with less indebtedness—no one will accept it more readily or more cheerfully than himself. The only object in proposing it is the

PUBLIC GOOD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26, 1864.

From Forrest.

Forrest is again in the saddle, mysteriously moving about. The latest Yankee reports place him at Jackson, Tenn., where he is said to be concentrating a large force. The Memphis and Charleston railroad has no attractions for him now, but Memphis has, and the Tennessee river at this juncture has perhaps more. But let us be patient and we shall soon know something more definite of his movements.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that the rebel Forrest is concentrating a large force at Jackson, Tennessee, and that a merciless conscription is being enforced in the country adjacent to Memphis. Col. Hoge's command, defeated at Eastport, has returned to Memphis. It is stated that Hoge is not to blame for the disaster, as he simply obeyed orders.

From Arkansas.

The Yankee papers report Magruder marching towards the Red river. If this statement be correct, it may indicate some concentrated movement between Gens. Price and Smith, the true character of which, in the absence of information from our side, we cannot well determine.

The telegram in the Yankee papers says:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Late advices from Little Rock, Ark., state that Gen. Magruder has left Camden, and is rapidly marching towards Red river.

Only about 2,000 rebels are left between Saline river, and Camden.

Gen. Herron is at Little Rock, on an inspecting tour through Gen. Canby's department.

Great activity prevails in military matters, indicating a movement to intercept Gen. Price.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City. COM.

nov 4-d3t

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

FOR

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, just received. So long and so favorably known, Apply soon.

PRICE PER HUNDRED.....$60,00
" " DOZEN..... 9,00
" " SINGLE COPIES..... 1,00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
nov 4-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT,

A LARGE PLANTATION IN ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION, lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN TOARD PLACE.

There is on the place a convenient and comfortable Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out-buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State.

Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.

For terms and further particulars, address,

T. J. GAITHER,
Nov. 3, 1864.-d5t Mocksville, N. C.

Confed rate, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY the 10th November, at 12 o'clock, m., the following Government Stores:

12 Setts Harness,
18 Saddles,
28 Pair Hames,
83 Horse Collars,
39 Bridles.

Sale by order of A. H. COLE, Maj. and Chief of Field Transportation.

S. WOODSON VENABLE,
Captain and A. Q. M.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.-6t

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, desirous of engaging in useful employment, proposes to take charge of a few pupils in a family, for instruction in English branches. She has had the advantages of education, but not having experience in teaching, expects no remuneration except board. She prefers to live with a family where she can have the use of a Piano. Address

R. H. GRAVES,
Oxford, N. C.
nov 2-d4t* (For Sassafras Fork, by Express.)

$40,000 IN COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th November, (being Court day,) I will sell to the highest bidder FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PERSON COUNTY BONDS, at the Court-House in the town of Roxboro'. Said Bonds will run from two to five years.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ALEX. WALKER,
nov 1 d7t* County Commissioner.

OFFICIAL.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
POST QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE attention of Officers of this Post, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st October, 1864, from Q. M. General's Office.

* * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents: which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers re-endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing, by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers, in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Capt. W. E. PRINCE, A. Q. M.
DOUGLAS BELL,
nov 3-d6t Transportation Agent.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22nd, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

I. THE attention of Inspectors of Conscription and Enrolling Officers is hereby called to General Order, No. 82. A. & I. G. O., current series. All men turned over under this order will be forwarded to Camps of Instruction without delay.

II. Any delay in furnishing the required lists will be promptly reported.

III. Special attention is directed to Par. IV., General Order, No. 82, A. & I. G. O., current series.

By order J. R. MCLEAN,
Acting Comd't Conscripts N. C.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

ADJU'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.

I. THE Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance will without delay, take measures to place in the field one-fifth of all the men employed in his department, (including contractors and their employees,) of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, A. and I. G. Office, (current series). To this end he will direct the several officers in charge of arsenals, workshops, depots, &c., to turn over to the nearest enrolling officer, by list, showing their ages, occupation and residence, such proportion of their employees (including contractors and employees under them,) of the class above referred to, as will constitute in the aggregate one-fifth of the whole number in the said classes, according to returns in his office Sept. 30, 1864. Duplicates of such list will be sent to the General of Reserves of the States, and triplicates to the chief of ordnance. Three days are allowed for the execution of this order after its reception at any post or station of the ordnance department.

II. The chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, will turn over in like manner, on similar lists, one-fifth of all men of the classes specified in General Orders No. 77, employed in iron, lead, copper and coal mining, and in all service appertaining thereto, whether under officers of his bureau or by contractors. Duplicate and triplicate lists to be furnished as above directed in the ordnance bureau. And will in like manner turn over one-fifth of all such men as are employed in the nitre service.—The period of three days, under the same conditions as above mentioned, are allowed for the execution of this order.

III. The list of persons directed in the foregoing sections to be turned over to the enrolling officer, will be prepared at once, on the reception of this order, and will be furnished to the said officers within three days, as above prescribed, by the various officers of each of the above bureaux having men under their charge, and every assistence will be rendered by the latter to the enrolling officers, to carry out the intention of this order.

IV. So much of General Orders No. 77, as relates to men employed in the two bureaux named above, is hereby suspended, and the foregoing order will stand in lieu of all requirements under the former.

By order. S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Citizen, Salisbury Watchman, State Journal, Conservative, Ashville News, Iredell Express, Wadesboro' Argus, copy three times. Such of the above papers as are published weekly copy twice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60 00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address

oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company, will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.

Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27,—d26t

FOR SALE.

I have for sale a beautiful French Lady's WATCH AND CHAIN. Price $1,500. Address

J. D. BAIRD,
nov 1-d6t Tally-Ho, Granville County, N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

LOST,

Between the Episcopal Church and Mrs. H. W. Miller's, a small PIN containing hair attached to a black bow. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at MRS. MILLER'S.

October 31st, 1864.—d1t

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.

Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

LANDS FOR RENT IN NASH COUNTY.

Will be rented out at Hilliardston, Nash County, to the highest bidder, on the 12th November, Two Farms, on each of which 6 or 8 hands can be worked to advantage. There is on each place a good Overseer's house, and Negro Cabins.

W. H. & W. F. ROWLAND.

October 27, 1864.—d4t

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 Dozen 12 and 14 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " " 12 " 14 " Horse-Shoe Rasps.
100 Hand-Saw Files.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com Merch'ts and Aucts.

FOR SALE.

4-4 Brs. Sheeting, by the bale or piece.
N. C. Gray Cassimeres.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 27-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

FOR SALE.—1 Herring's Fire-Proof SAFE, large size.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
oct 28-d4t Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

uly 8-140-tf

FOR SALE.

A snug LITTLE FARM, 12 miles from Raleigh, containing 200 acres. One third in cultivation—the balance in Oak, Hickory and Pine-wood. The improvements consist of an ordinary frame Dwelling with four rooms—a good Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. Apply early to

oct 28 d3t* W. S. MASON.

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,

TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho. Granville Co., N. C.

D. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.

Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.

October 26, 1864.—dtd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on	Monday	14,	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch " "	Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones " "	Wednes'y	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill "	Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek "	Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary "	Saturday	19	"	"
Houses Creek " "	Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek "	Tuesday	22	"	"
Fishham " "	Wednes'y	23	"	"
New Light " "	Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek " "	Friday	25	"	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks "	Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest " "	Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads " "	Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffalo " "	Wednes'y	30	"	"
Marks Creek " "	Thursday	31	"	"
St. Mary's " "	Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh "	from Monday 4 to Wednesday 14		"	"

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for CASH, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct11dtf. Falkland, N C

NOTICE. TAX IN KIND.

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the products of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks'	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys & Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes'	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Laws',	Thursday.	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday.	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Oct. 5th, 1864-dtf Assessors.

Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12 50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrenton, N. C. for one in Raleigh. Apply to

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
November 1st 1864.—d6t*

FOR RENT:

I will RENT the House now occupied by me, and for some time kept as a Hotel, containing 12 Rooms, independent of the Dining Room, 24 X 16 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1864.—d6t

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $30,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.

L. A. PASCHALL, Chm'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER MY SPLENDID NEW RESIDENCE for sale in the town of HENDERSON, N. C. The dwelling house has eight large rooms, with fire places to each, and Kitchen, Smoke-house, Dairy, Stables and Crib; all entirely new and commodious. The grounds around the residence are MAGNIFICENTLY ORNAMENTED by an Irishman skilled in the business. The garden not to be surpassed for fertility and varied products. The LOT has about 15 ACRES OF LAND attached.

Apply to, or address,

W. H. HUGHES,
oct 18 1864—d12t Henderson, N. C

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

We have received the following account of the fight at, and of the evacuation of Plymouth. Brig. Gen. Baker reached Plymouth on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., at a time when the enemy had commenced a severe shelling. The enemy had attempted to advance in their gunboats after the destruction of the Albemarle, and were handsomely repulsed by the lower fort. They then retired, with one gunboat seriously disabled. Afterward they entered a branch of the Roanoke, called Middle river, and for a while shelled the town from that river, to wit, for twenty-four hours—during which time it is presumed they were engaged in removing the obstructions in that stream. Gen. Baker perceiving the necessity, set about at once strengthening the upper Fort, foreseeing that the gunboats would enter the Roanoke from the Middle river above the town and attack him in reverse. This was done in the night; sharpshooters were also thrown out to annoy the enemy's working party engaged in removing the obstructions; but the heavy shelling from the gunboats rendered them unserviceable.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., of Monday, the enemy's boats entered the Roanoke from Middle river above, and under a heavy shelling from the upper Fort, nine gunboats, heavily armed, commenced the attack. The Fort was defended until its magazine was blown up and the Fort rendered useless. The boats then passed on to the lower Fort, which, after a severe contest, had all of its guns dismounted—thus leaving the river clear of any artillery bearing upon it. Gen. Baker then evacuated the town, with very slight loss, under a tremendous bombardment. Everything was brought off, except the heavy guns and three pieces of Lee's battery, which could not be brought off because its horses were killed or disabled.

From this account it will be seen that Gen. Baker did all that could have been done under the circumstances; and the character of this officer had given assurance beforehand, that whatever could be done in the way of fighting, would be done. In this particular the public expectation has not been disappointed.

The Richmond *Examiner* considers Plymouth as a point of slight importance. It speaks of the capture of Plymouth very contuemptously "as one of the glories of Gen. Bragg's reign." But the *Examiner* is mistaken. Plymouth was a very important position. It was the right flank of the enemy's position in North Carolina. It was greatly valued by him, for it enabled him to make secure the hold he has on Roanoke Island, with its large negro colony. It gave him control of one of the richest grain producing regions in the nation. If Gen. Picket and Barton had captured Newbern, the left flank, which they had the facilities to do in a much greater degree than Genl's Hoke and Ransom had to capture Plymouth, we should now have had Eastern North Carolina clear of the Yankees—we should have a water base, patrolled by iron clads, to which the importations of the country could have been brought through several inlets in spite of all the blockaders the enemy have—we should have had a section of country capable by nature of supplying the army of Virginia with all the bread and meat necessary for its support, and we should have had a base of operations, with lines of easy communication, to make Norfolk uninhabitable by the Yankees, and Grant's position around Petersburg distressingly uncomfortable; and with proper vigiliance we should have held a military position of most easy retention. And in addition to this, we should have rendered Wilmington, which even the *Examiner* will aknowledge to be of some importance, less an object of attack.

Persons who incline to deal in assaults, and out of spite and prejudice choose to indulge in them, may not be aware how often they discover their own ignorance, and how frequently they subject themselves to ridicule for their folly; while the blows recoil from the object of their attack without so much as a skin wound. In such cases, nature provides for the sufferers in making them insensible to their condition; and thus is exemplified the adage, that "where ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise." The North Carolina soldiers will continue to breast the shock of battle on Virginia soil, for they fight there the battles of independence—and moreover, they know Virginia to be a noble old commonwealth—they appreciate the qualities of high patriotism, self-sacrifice, endurance and courage that she has all the while displayed through their gallant and brave comrades with whom they have been associated throughout the war. They are not blind to the fact, that there are exceptions to the rule, even in Virginia, and they can afford to overlook ignorance and spite, so long as they do not contribute to hurt their State and to damage the cause.

We are, in common with the great mass of our fellow-citizens who know the value of Plymouth, deeply aggrieved at its loss. That there is blame somewhere, is beyond question The universal sentiment, as far as we have heard it expressed, is that the loss of the Albemarle was from sheer negligence. Whether Plymouth was put into a proper state of defence, and if not who is responsible for it, are questions yet to be investigated. It was deemed important to capture it. Whatever concession is made to Virginia gallantry, it has not anywhere shone to greater advantage than the gallantry displayed in the capture of Plymouth, under Hoke and Ransom.

One word more: It was not, as the *Examiner* says, any delay at Plymouth that jeopardied Drewry's Bluff; but it was the movement afterwards to take Newbern—which work Generals Pickett and Barton had left unaccomplished—which detained North Carolina troops for a short period. When they *did*, however, get to Drewry's Bluff, they made it secure; and they intend to hold it so, as long as this is within their power; and they accept the inadvertent compliment of the *Examiner* on this score, and are as thankful for it as if it had been intentional.

We are constantly asked what has become of the "fleet that started for Wilmington?" Our answer is, we don't know. It may be that it never started; it may be that the Yankees found out that we were anticipating them and didn't choose to come *at our time*. It is possible that they may have been detained by stress of weather; or it may be that they did not intend to come, and will *never* come; or another event may not be unlikely; and that is this—if they get the *Conservative* and *Confederate* and other newspapers, they may see in the first a significant article of a late date, setting forth that General Lee's lines are apparently secure, and the fleet has not appeared before Wilmington, and advocating a recall of the reinforcements, and in the second, they may see in an article of Saturday morning how that we heard Gen. Holmes say he intended to bring the Senior Reserves back as soon as possible; and in other papers they may see similar announcements, and they may think that we have less cunning than they, and that there is *no stratagem* in all this, but that it is a naive, simple, unaffected statement to them of the class of force we have at important points, and of the likelihood of its speedy withdrawal, and they may be waiting the advent of this desirable period. The Yankees are a *leetle* shrewd, and withal patient, and not destitute of the art of taking folks unaware. Item—Plymouth, the Albemarle, and the "Goose neck."

It would be as well if our journals could find some other topic of interest than the everlasting invocations to weaken our front, at least in the precise moment when the enemy is so successfully demonstrating in our very face. This is the opinion of our Commanding Officers, and as they have to do the fighting and bear the responsiblity, they are entitled to an opinion.

[Our Senior generously raps his own knuckles, while he admonishes *reticence* on the part of others concerning our military operations. It is hoped his admonition will not be lost either upon himself or all others of the corps editorial; for all will doubtless admit that our cause has suffered often, from the publication of information that enabled the enemy to understand and take advantage of our positions.—JUNIOR EDITOR.

Of course we did not mean to say in our article of yesterday, that North Carolina raised in 1860 from "two hundred to a thousand bales of cotton and upwards." Our manuscript said, "from 200,000 bales and upwards."

We are endeavoring to procure the census of 1860, which was published in the United States just before the war begun. If we can get it, we feel confident in being able to satisfy the most sceptical, that *as yet*, the material labor of the country engaged in agriculture *has not been diminished*, to any such extent as to inspire alarm; and that the military resources of the State have not as yet approached exhaustion. There is a wide field for usefulness in the office of Adjutant General of North Carolina. Whether the incumbent of that office possesses the authority and facilities to enable him to render the service or not, we do not know, but the office ought to be invested with power to investigate from time to time the resources of the commonwealth; to keep her government informed of the condition of the population for military purposes, for agricultural purposes, and for mechanic purposes; and to such completeness ought this information extend, that this office may have it in its power from time to time to assure the public against the ill-founded apprehensions, or to give warning, when evils really threaten. Besides the duty of a strict rigid discipline which it ought to enforce as far as possible, in its military jurisdiction, it might well make of its reliable officers inspecting agents, whose duty it should be to ascertain all the facts necessary to keep the bureau informed of the actual condition of the districts and counties, with respect to provisions, labor, military resource, and all things appertaining to the general welfare in these anomalous times. For an enterprising, vigorous and active mind, there is scope for extensive usefulness, and an opportunity for associating the Adjutant General's office with the most important events of the war, by its practical and judicious policy.

We are requested by W. J. Palmer, Esq., Secretary of the Educational Association of the Confederate States, to give notice, that the Association will meet in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, November 9th; and that the Railroads will grant return tickets free, to the dele gates.

New Advertisements.

$250 Reward offered for the recovery of a Haversack.

A Physician's Pocket Case found.

An Overseer wanted.

A Four Per Cent. Certificate lost.

Tucker, Andrews & Co. advertise a number of scarce and useful articles for sale.

Don't forget President Davis has issued his proclamation calling the nation to prayer, humiliation and fasting, on the 16th of November.

We expect to bear our part in the discussion of the question of "arming the negre," when (if ever) it comes up properly for discussion. As yet, we have never seen any recommendation of such a policy coming from any authoritative source. In our article, commenting on the 6th resolution passed by the Governors at Augusta, in which this subject is necessarily *touched*, we gave no indication of our position on the question, for the reason that "*we had arrived at no conclusion in our own mind on the expediency of such a course and intended to remain uncommitted until sufficiently informed.* All that we did in that article, was to admit the right, under certain contingencies and with certain conditions, to use the negroes as soldiers; and this is no more than most of these have done who have urged against such an innovation. But one thing we *did* do—broadly and openly—we condemned the practice by our enemies, the Yankees, of employing runaway slaves in such a service, as a "degrading and dishonorable" practice, to which we applied the terms—*mean, base* and *criminal*.

1st. Because of the criminal mode by which the slaves were seduced or abducted.

2nd. Because of the inhumanity of converting an ignorant and credulous population, who were naturally affectionate towards their masters, were prosperous and happy in their condition, and contented therewith, into instruments for the destruction of those who were their natural protectors and friends.

3rd. Because of the unmanly motive which prompted this employment, to-wit, the cowardly purpose of screening themselves in an aggressive war whose continuance they were enforcing, by substituting the negro to fight their battles.

4th. Because they, the Yankees, did not mean or propose the future benefit of the negro, for they were offering every inducement to foreigners, who have shown themselves the worst foe to the negro, to enlist in their army; meditating hereafter to introduce white labor to compete with the negro, which would secure his prostration, if not annihilation.

And lastly, because, professing still to cherish the constitution of the United States, and to be prosecuting the war for its maintenance, they shamefully violated its provisions with regard to this institution, and are living in daily violation of the pledges made by their ancestors who fastened upon us the institution of slavery.

Whoever will recur to our article of last Monday, will find the above positions fully taken. It will thus be a source of wonder to fair minds, how any one could profess to think that we admitted the justness or propriety of the employment of negro slaves by the Yankees.

When men suffer themselves to become so perverted as to be incapable of maintaining an argument without the palpable misrepresentation of their adversary's position, it is manifestly futile to allow a discussion with such persons; because right conclusions to be reached from truthful reasonings become impossible, and ammunition is wasted in such a controversy.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S TOAST.—Governor Smith says the Columbus *Enquirer*, expresses himself gratified beyond measure with Gov. Brown's staunch loyalty to the cause and his high character as a man. The party of Governors were invited to witness the working of the ice machine, and the proprietor insisted on treating them to a bottle of champagne. Governor Brown's toast was "the unconditional independence of the Confederacy and the sovereignty of the States."—*Exchange paper.*

If Governor Brown will let go his Quixotic ideas of negotiation, his impracticable peace notions, and his *political platforms*, "his staunch loyalty to the cause and his high character as a man," will never be called in question; and many others who have been loth to distrust him, and who have looked upon him as eccentric and unwise rather than evil disposed, will be gratified beyond measure, as Governor Smith was. Governor Brown has done a great deal of harm by his political absurdities, and to no portion of the Confederacy more than he has done to Georgia.—His *toast*, "the unconditional independence of the Confederacy and the sovereignty of the States," is one we would cheerfully respond to "in a bottle of champagne." If Governor Brown will only butter the *toast* with the right sort of *action*, in the absence of the champagne, we will swallow the sentiment as food, instead of drink. Good *toast* is easy to take, either in a solid or liquid state.

POST APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that Col. William J. Clarke has been appointed Commandant of this Post. Owing to severe wounds received in the battles around Petersburg, Col. C. has been disabled from active service in the field, hence his appointment to this position—an appointment that will be entirely satisfartory, Col. Clarke being a native of Raleigh, and well known to our citizens for his urbanity, as also for his possession of high military qualifications.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., has been transferred from the Chaplaincy of the Hospital at Wilson, to the Post Chaplaincy of Camp Holmes and Hospital No. 8 in this city. This appointment gives to the soldiers at these two places, a spiritual adviser of the highest character, and one whose whole soul is enlisted in the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of our brave and noble soldiery. Dr. Lacy's correspondents are requested to address him at Raleigh, instead of Wilson.

GEN. RAMSEUR'S REMAINS.—The body of Major General Ramseur, who was mortally wounded and taken prisoner at Cedar creek, was received by flag of truce below Richmond, on Thursday.

From the Richmond Sentinel of Saturday.

The War.

BELOW RICHMOND.

The enemy were engaged yesterday in levelling a part of their works a few hundred yards North of Fort Harrison, and it is supposed by some that he intends making another advance on our left. Whether successful or defeated, the dispatches of Stanton will proclaim a victory. We notice in the United States papers of the 2d inst, that the superintendent of telegraphs, at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered not to send any private dispatches over the lines, as the telegraph will be required for the use of the Government. This precaution is taken to prevent the truth from leaking out relative to Grant's losses. No doubt the facts relative to the operations of last week has had some effect upon the gold market, and it is to suppress such information that the order referred to has been given.

There was no fighting on either side of the James river yesterday; but as Grant makes a move once a week, he may try it again today.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Private letters from the Valley represent General Early to be again in a condition to meet the enemy, but with no prospect of a fight, unless he advances and attacks Sheridan. Our troops are represented to be in fine condition, and eager to resume the offensive.

We are inclined to the opinion that the enemy are abandoning the Manassas road, and will send part of their force now in the Valley to the assistance of Grant. It will be seen by a statement in another column, from the New York *World*, that two corps had been ordered from the Valley to Grant, when they were recalled to meet Gen. Early.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.

It was stated some days ago that an exchange of prisoners would take place at Savannah at an early day. We understand that in pursuance of an arrangement between the officers of exchange of the two governments, ten thousand sick, wounded and convalescent Confederate prisoners have arrived at Hilton Head in the steamers Baltic and Atlantic and 25 transpoats; and that an equal number of Federal prisoners will be sent to Savannah in exchange.

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday.

From the Front.

There is no news from the front this morning, and matters remain unchanged. The army of Grant is resting after its fatiguing "reconnoissance," and is not yet ready for another movement of such magnitude.

The enemy, day before yesterday, drew in his pickets in the direction of Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, and advanced them some distance to the left, as if to feint or cover some real movement. But he has done nothing since, and probably intends nothing.

The ranks of our army are being rapidly strengthened by the arrival of new men in the field, and the return of convalescents and furloughed men to their commands. The campaign for this year is now nearly closed, and the perspective one of the spring will be begun with an army as large, and larger, than confronted Grant at the Wilderness in the month of May.

Negroes are being introduced into the army as teamsters—many of them having already been initiated to take the place of good troops sent to the front.

Some few prisoners of war and deserters were brought in from the lines yesterday—the former taken while on picket.

Nothing occurred on the lines yesterday—not even the usual artillery practice—and a day of extreme quiet was enjoyed.

Our latest intelligence from below represent everything as quiet there. A few days since, a force of about fifty cavalry, made a raid through Nansemond and crossed the Blackwater at South Quay, meeting only a few pickets at that point to resist them.—They went up Murfree's Depot, the present terminus of the Seaboard railroad, and burned all the buildings, including a lot of salt and cotton, owned by private individuals, and three bales of cotton cloth for the Agent of Nansemond county. Captain Willis, of the 13th Virginia cavalry, with two men, kept just before them and fired upon them a number of times, killing and wounding several of them. On their return to Suffolk they carried off seventy-five or eighty fat cattle belonging to the Government. We believe this is the second time the enemy have ever set foot upon the soil of Southampton, and this advance was only three or four miles from the river.

From the Georgia Front.

The Macon Intelligencer contains the annexed items:

Last Wednesday Gen. Kilpatrick was quartered at New Hope Church, with over three thousand cavalry. A large number of Iverson's command were in the same vicinity, and numerous skirmishes were occurring daily between detachments of both forces. A considerable force of our cavalry was sent on last Tuesday to the rear of Marietta, to operate on the enemy's scouting parties that keep up a continuous picket line with the various positions of the Yankee army, the largest portion of which were at Summerville and along the road to Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Saturday and Sunday, a week ago.

One entire Yankee corps remains in Atlanta. The men have been on half rations during the past two weeks, and have only twenty days supply. A train of two hundred wagons laden with subsistence reached Atlanta one day during last week, having come safely by the highway east of the State railroad. Our cavalry have not been scouting in force in that direction, hence the comparative safety with which the enemy succeeded in carrying the train through.

The enemy have contracted their occupation to the inner lines of the fortifications in Atlanta. They occupy the hill on which the City Hall stands, having strongly posted entrenchments about it. They have destroyed all the frame houses, stables, etc., in the city and used the material for fuel and to secure a clear range. The female seminary was razed to the ground, and the material used in strengthening their forts, barracks and posts. They forage in the neighboring counties with entire divisions for escorts, but lately they have found but little subsistence, and have become very much alarmed for their prospect of supplies. Their source of supply by the railroad is completely cut off. Our cavalry destroy the railroad as rapidly as the enemy repair it.

There are 800 Yankees in Marietta, which post is not so strongly fortified but that a rapid movement on it, with a superior force, would easily secure its capture. The garrison there is on very short allowance of rations, and it cannot subsist off the vicinity. All the frame buildings have been destroyed for fuel. The Military Academy had not been destroyed up to Tuesday last.

The Columbus *Enquirer* has the following letter:

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Oct 25, 1864.

ED. ENQUIRER: Jackson's division of cavalry returned to Cave Springs on the 22d, from a raid upon the State Railroad. They struck the railroad between Marietta and Vining's Station, tore up several miles of the track, and captured a large train loaded with ammunition and rifles, which they destroyed; also, picked up a lieutenant colonel, a major, 42 Yankees, and 50 head of fine beef cattle. This movement was made for the purpose of covering an important movement of the army.

The Lagrange *Reporter* says: "We learn from what seems to be a reliable source, that Gen. Hood crossed the Tennessee river on Saturday and Sunday last—where, we did not learn. On Friday 18,000 pairs of shoes and 27,000 coats and jackets were issued to the army, nearly all of which were captured from the enemy. Hood captured more at Ringgold than he could bring away. We understand from the same source that supplies will hereafter be sent to ——, and that the army will strike somewhere in Middle Tennessee, between Nashville and Chattanooga. The men are still in the highest spirits.

Latest from the North.

We received yesterday, a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 2d inst.—last Wednesday. We make the following extracts:

GEN. HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Since the repulse at Decatur, Gen. Hood has moved further west along the south side of the Tennessee, and he is believed to have crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, 12 miles above Florence, but no part of his force has he moved further north.

A rebel rumor here reports that he is coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain, but with a strong federal force on his rear and flank, no fears are entertained of his making any demonstration in this quarter.

Gen. Thomas is in this city and is prepared for any movement Hood may make.

Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper directions, and strong hopes are entertained that Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself. Sherman can neither be coaxed or bullied out of Atlanta, but will continue to hold it at all hazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported as threatening Johnsonville, where there are large quanties of government stores. Three transports were burned by his command, but ample preparations were being made to hold Johnsonville.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

Admiral Porter sends the following dispatch to Secretary Weiles:

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, on the 27th of October, with Picket Launch No. 1, to blow up the ram *Albemarle*. He returned to-day, and reports to me that he blew up the *Albemarle* on the morning of the 28th.—The destruction was complete. The Picket Launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped with Lieut. Cushing. The others were captured.

Commander Macomb writes, that from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk.

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Com'g North Atlantic Squadron.

MARYLAND FREE!—CELEBRATION OF THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

Baltimore has had a grand celebration in honor of the removal of the incubus of slavery from the State, in which the negroes joined:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Maryland's first day of freedom from the incubus of slavery was celebrated to-day by ringing of bells, firing of salutes at early morning of 13 guns, at noon 100 and at sunset 35 guns.

Flags were suspended from all the public and many private buildings.

The colored people had open churches and a grand jubilee.

They behaved with much propriety.

Many slaves have agreed to work for their masters for reasonable wages. Some infirm and helpless have been turned out to protect themselves.

All goes well, and those opposing the Constitution have yielded obedience.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FRAUDS—SENTENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTORS.

Lincoln has approved the following sentence of the New York State Agents, which will be immediately carried into execution:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Donahue and Ferry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. The sentences have been approved and will be immediately carried into execution.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President, it was announced, would take up the case of Col. Samuel North, New York State Agent, who was arrested some days ago charged with fraud in regard to the vote of New York soldiers. The Court, however, adjourned until to-morrow, in order that a consultation might be had by the Military Commission with the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE NORTH.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of October, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,017,515 75, or an increase since the last monthly instalment of over $61,000,00.

THE COIN GOING UP.

On the 1st inst. there was great excitement in the gold market in New York. It opened at 229 advanced to 241, fluctuated between those figures, and closed at 241½. The *Inquirer* says a conspiracy is afloat to keep up the price of gold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

156 LBS. BLACK AND WHITE FLAX THREAD, on consignment.
nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS FINE ENGLISH BLEACHED SHIRTING, by the piece.
nov 7-3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the following articles on consignment:
SPICE, SODA,
PEPPER,
SALTS,
CASTOR OIL, &C.
nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUND.

Near Morrisville, where the collision on the N. C. Railroad occurred some time since, a PHYSICIAN'S POCKET CASE, which the owner can have by identifying contents and paying for this advertisement. d3t

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—Gen. Gracie captured the Yankee picket line last night and a number of prisoners were taken. The Yankee batteries opened and kept up a heavy fire all night. All quiet to-day.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Nothing of importance by truce to-day and no later papers. Our prisoners not yet arrived at Hilton Head. Another flag on Tuesday, when it is supposed the exchange will take place.

From the North.

General Price not Whipped.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatobia on the 4th, says Memphis papers of the 2d have been received, which make no mention of Price.

The Chicago Times of the 29th ult., pronounces the despatches claiming a victory over Price bogus, gotten up for electioneering purposes. It says the Shenandoah Valley are laid in the shade by Missouri telegrams.

Nothing important from any other quarter.

Guerrilla operations continue active on the Mississippi.

Further From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The Baltimore American, evening edition of the 36th, has been received. The Tallahasse has captured and scattered five vessels off Block Island.

Nothing from Hood or Sherman.

A party of rebels from Canada attempted to surprise the water battery at Castine Maine, but were driven off by the garrison.

Seward has informed the Mayor of Buffalo, that information has been received at the State department which states that the rebels in Canada, have a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities on the border, on the day of election.

Gov. Seymore has issued a long proclamation urging efforts by all to discountenance strife and and disorder, at the coming election, and directs sheriffs, and other officers, whose duty is to keep the peace, to take care that every voter shall have a free ballot, and see that no military or any other organised force shall be allowed in the vicinity of the place where elections are held, with a view of menacing on intimidating voters, against such interference they must exercise the full force of their districts.

A general meeting will be held at Utica on Monday for prayer that the Almighty may direct the people of the land in exercising the elective franchise, to restrain their passions, that they may be delivered from violence and blessed by the continuance of their liberties.

Similar prayer meetings will be held in other cities.

Gold in Baltimore 233. New York quotations not reported.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—New York papers of the 4th say much excitement prevailed at Ogdenburg, New York, regarding an expected rebel raid, from Canada. Business is suspended. Citizens are preparing for defence. A large number of armed men, supposed to be rebels, are on the Islands in St. Lawrence river, above and below Ogdenburg.

A suspicious steamer, having on board about 50 men, passed along the River close in shore in the afternoon. It is reported the Tallahassee entered Delaware break water and fired and destroyed several vessels at anchor there; afterwards landed at Lewis, in Delaware, and robbed the people of a large amount of property. Four vessels were near, in pursuit of the Tallahassee.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley remain quiet. Nothing from Grant or Sherman.

Dix has issued an order, instructing the provost marshals to use every necessary precaution to prevent the rebels deserters from voting on Tuesday, but no military force must be stationed at or in the vicinity of polling place.

Butler has arrived at New York, with orders to report to Dix for duty.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—European advices of the 23d say, that the Liverpool Confederate Bazaar, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, has proved a great success. Four days receipts amounted to ten thousand pounds sterling, with additional subscriptions of nine thousand pounds.

The strike among the Colliers of South Stafford was becoming alarming. A serious collision with the police had occurred.

Lord Palmerston has completed his 80th year.

The depression arising from the financial and commercial crisis showed little or no improvement. Failures are daily announced.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia passed through Marsailles on the 1st, enroute to Nice. It was considered that an intervention would take place at Nice between Alexander and Napoleon.

Bunch, ex-consul at Charleston, was gazetted as consul to Cuba.

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hunter, Captain JAMES A. BRYAN to Miss MARY SHEPARD.

DIED,

In this city, yesterday evening, of diptheria, INFANT SON of Fleming and Hannah Bates, aged fifteen days. "It is well with the child."

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.
d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

LOST, OR MISLAID:

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d8t T. F. SCOTT.

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.
nov 7-d3t

FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN RUSH, of Starr's Battery, Light Artillery, having been tried by general court martial convened at Goldsboro, N. C., on or about the —— day of ——, 1864, charged with 1st, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. 2d. Obtaining, under false pretences, transportation for private property for the purpose of speculation and profit. Act of Congress, General Orders No. 108, A. & I. G. O., August 4, 1863—having been found guilty of both charges, is hereby dismissed from the service of the Confederate States as a commissioned officer, and will be duly enrolled agreeable to general orders No. 24, Par. 11, A. & I. G. O. Levies of 1863.

In accordance with 85th Article of War which says that "all commissioned officers found guilty of fraud or cowardice, shall have their names, places of residence, crimes and sentences, published in the daily journals in the State to which they belong."

Official FRANK A. BOND,
nov7-tf Maj. & A. A. & I. G.